

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
GREENVILLE DIVISION

Scott Conzelmann,) Civil Action No. 6:19-613-BHH
)
 Petitioner,)
)
 v.) **OPINION AND ORDER**
)
Warden, FCI Bennettsville,)
)
 Respondent.)
)

Scott Conzelmann (“Petitioner”), proceeding *pro se*, filed this application for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. (ECF No. 1.) In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and Local Rule 73.02, D.S.C., the action was referred to United States Magistrate Judge Kevin F. McDonald for pretrial handling and a Report and Recommendation (“Report”). Magistrate Judge McDonald recommends that this action be dismissed without prejudice and without requiring Respondent to file a return because the Court lacks jurisdiction to consider the Petition. (ECF No. 19.) The Report sets forth in detail the relevant facts and standards of law on this matter and the Court incorporates them without recitation.¹

BACKGROUND

Having filed multiple unsuccessful motions to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, Petitioner now seeks habeas relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 in this Court, asserting that his sentence is unconstitutional because of a fundamental defect in his conviction and a statutory maximum violation in his

¹ **Error! Main Document Only.**As always, the Court says only what is necessary to address Petitioner’s objections against the already meaningful backdrop of a thorough Report and Recommendation by the Magistrate Judge; comprehensive recitation of law and fact exist there.

sentence. (ECF No. 1-2 at 6.) Petitioner also argues that under *Mathis v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 2243 (2016) and *Hinkle v. United States*, 832 F.3d 569 (5th Cir. 2016), he should not be considered a career offender. (*Id.*) By way of relief, Petitioner requests that the Court release him from custody and return his case to the sentencing court for re-sentencing without the 4B1.1(B) sentencing enhancement. (See ECF No. 1 at 15.)

On April 19, 2019, the Magistrate Judge issued a Report (ECF No. 19), and on May 6, 2019 Petitioner filed his objections (ECF No. 22). The Court has reviewed the objections but finds them to be without merit. Therefore, it will enter judgment accordingly.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Magistrate Judge makes only a recommendation to the Court. The recommendation has no presumptive weight. The responsibility to make a final determination remains with the Court. *Mathews v. Weber*, 423 U.S. 261, 270–71 (1976). The Court is charged with making a *de novo* determination of those portions of the Report to which specific objection is made, and the Court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the recommendation of the Magistrate Judge, or recommit the matter with instructions. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). However, the Court need not conduct a *de novo* review when a party makes only “general and conclusory objections that do not direct the court to a specific error in the magistrate’s proposed findings and recommendations.” *Orpiano v. Johnson*, 687 F.2d 44, 47 (4th Cir. 1982). In the absence of a timely filed, specific objection, the Magistrate Judge’s conclusions are reviewed

only for clear error. See *Diamond v. Colonial Life & Accident Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 2005).

DISCUSSION

The Magistrate Judge found that dismissal is warranted because Petitioner is unable to satisfy the § 2255 savings clause and this Court lacks jurisdiction to consider the petition. (See ECF No. 19.) “[I]t is well established that defendants convicted in federal court are obliged to seek habeas relief from their convictions and sentences through § 2255.” *Rice v. Rivera*, 617 F.3d 802, 807 (4th Cir. 2010) (citing *In re Vial*, 115 F.3d 1192, 1194 (4th Cir. 1997) (en banc)). However, § 2255 contains a “savings clause” that allows federal prisoners to proceed under § 2241 when a motion under § 2255 would prove “inadequate or ineffective” to test the legality of the detention.² *In re Vial*, 115 F.3d at 1194. Importantly, “the remedy afforded by § 2255 is not rendered inadequate or ineffective merely because an individual has been unable to obtain relief under that provision . . . or because an individual is procedurally barred from filing a § 2255 motion” *Id.* at n.5.

The Fourth Circuit has identified circumstances when a federal prisoner may use a § 2241 petition to contest his sentence. Specifically, § 2255 is inadequate or ineffective when:

² The “savings clause” states:

An application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a prisoner who is authorized to apply for relief by motion pursuant to this section, shall not be entertained if it appears that the applicant has failed to apply for relief, by motion, to the court which sentenced him, or that such court has denied him relief, unless it also appears that the remedy by motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.

28 U.S.C. § 2255(e) (emphasis added).

(1) at the time of the sentencing, settled law of this circuit or the Supreme Court established the legality of the sentence; (2) subsequent to the prisoner's direct appeal and first § 2255 motion, the aforementioned settled substantive law changed and was deemed to apply retroactively on collateral review; (3) the prisoner is unable to meet the gatekeeping provisions of § 2255(h)(2) for second or successive motions; and (4) due to this retroactive change, the sentence now presents an error sufficiently grave to be deemed a fundamental defect.

U.S. v. Wheeler, 886 F.3d 415, 429 (4th Cir. 2018). Here, Magistrate Judge McDonald determined that Petitioner cannot meet the second prong of the *Wheeler* test with respect to either of his theories of relief because he has not shown that, subsequent to his direct appeal and § 2255 motions, the applicable substantive law has changed and has been deemed to apply retroactively on collateral review. (See ECF No. 19 at 6–7.)

Petitioner filed objections to the Report (ECF No. 22), which the Court has carefully reviewed. In his objections, Petitioner claims “factual innocence of predicate crimes” and asserts that after *Wheeler*, *Mathis* “opens a narrow gateway to 2241 relief, a limitations changed such that the conduct inside 4B1.2(B) convictions is now deemed not to be criminal.” (See *id.* at 3 (errors in original).) In full candor, Petitioner’s objections are difficult to understand and at time incoherent. Suffice it say, Petitioner’s filing fails to direct the Court to any specific error in the Magistrate’s proposed findings and recommendations. The Report concludes that Petitioner is unable to meet the § 2255 savings clause requirements and this Court lacks jurisdiction to consider the petition. After *de novo* review, the Court agrees with the analysis of the Magistrate Judge. Petitioner’s objections provide no basis for this Court to deviate from the Magistrate Judge’s recommended disposition. Therefore, the Court overrules Petitioner’s objections.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above and by the Magistrate Judge, the Court overrules Petitioner's objections and adopts and incorporates herein the Magistrate Judge's Report. It is therefore ORDERED that Petitioner's § 2241 petition is DISMISSED without prejudice and without requiring the respondent to file a return.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/Bruce Howe Hendricks
United States District Judge

March 6, 2020
Greenville, South Carolina

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL

The parties are hereby notified that any right to appeal this Order is governed by Rules 3 and 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.